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THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1904.

Circulation During April. W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of April, 1994, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies
. 1	103,420	16	. 105,01
2	105,520	17 (Sunday)	. 119,58
3 (Sunday)	120,810	18	. 101,89
4			. 103,52
		20	. 103,73
		21	
		22	
		23	
		24 (Sunday)	
19 (Sunday).	120,000	25	102,57
		26	
		27	
13	103,170	28	.104.04
		29	
15	101,370	30	.108,18
Total for the	month		,171,95
		printing, left over	70,74

Average daily distribution...... 103,373 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of W. B. CARR. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of J. F. FARISH,

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1905.

THE INFLUENCE OF IDEALS.

The dreamers in this world and the advocates of ideals are men to whom a great debt is due. Right and left the American trusts in sole possession of or wrong, the dreamer is intensely sincere. The union of fervor, conviction and energy creates ambition, courage and a capacity for sacrifice, and it tages already secured that American concerns, were makes work love's labor and suffering martyrdom. the schedules thrown down altogether, would still The dreamer may not realize personal success; in retain undisputed possession of the field. Yet, withfact, he is frequently a failure, as far as himself is out a reason for being, the tariff continues to mulci concerned; but it is seldom that he does not leave the American people inside the wall for the benefit a strong impression of some kind.

arts in general, the sciences, invention, systems of which the trusts now put the Dingley bill is "procommerce, the professions, the machinery and meth- tection" in aggression; not in defense. And this is ods of war, the laws and habits and governments | the sort of protection which the Republican machine of society, and everything, in fact, not excepting by compact assures them for the future. religion, have felt the influence of ideals and the genius of the dreamer. The most practical and the upon them led more than two years ago to the cry most unpractical affairs of life have profited from for revision, whereupon the Republican leaders bethe ideals and work of the extremist

Most of the ideals cannot be realized. Many of them can be realized, but cannot be maintained. and promises pursuant thereto. Mr. Roosevelt was But the persistent effort to rise higher and higher gradually establishes new and better standards. the popular clamer, and his utterances preceding And so it is that the world owes to the idealist, who seldom experiences the pleasures and comforts of necessity, and to-day constitute a powerful proof of personal success, a debt that must be paid where the deliberate deception to which his party has reeven greater ideals are realized in perfect form.

REBUILDING OLD CITIES.

Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis provide for the establishment of long and wide parkways, which are thoroughfare drives connecting the principal boulevards and parks. Washington City returns to the century-old plans of Washington and L'Enfant relating to the location of public edifices and the treatment of streets, mall, squares and grounds. New York contemplates a new scheme for modern public buildings and goes forward with the work of constructing fine semipublic buildings and completing the underground railway system.

London tears down old structures along the Strand, widens the roadway and makes a new plaza: it arranges for important street improvements in Piccadilly and for a new boulevard between Chelsea and the Parliament Houses. The demolition of rickety old buildings, many of them famous, and the appearance of modern structures, mark the transition into the modern London, with its wellknown underground railway.

Buda-Pesth has transformed the two sides of the river into what is thought to be the finest river front in the world, and it has erected new public buildings in accordance with present ideas, as New York and St. Louis propose to do. In Paris there is a comprehensive plan to rearrange the plans of the city. Berlin and Birmingham have disposed of the slums. St. Petersburg, Vienna and many foreign municipalities have established additional plazas and circular parks and wide driveways, and many American cities are planning to introduce in this country the "ring boulevard" and the circular park and to establish numerous small parks.

Improvement energy is not confined to the large cities. In the small towns, everywhere in the United States, the administrations and the public are taking great interest in good-looking public buildings. good roads and pretty parks. Among the larger American cities Baltimore and New Orleans are doing interesting work. New Orleans is giving attention to a complete new sanitary sewer system. Baltimore is preparing to widen streets and do probably as much as New Orleans toward improving the sewer system. The methods followed in New York and Boston and Pittsburg and St. Louis to solve the water supply and water-clarification problems are

also worthy of note. If the municipal-ownership enterprises of Londen. Glasgow, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Moscow and eye. other European cities were included with the other !

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. work of reconstruction and improvement which is but no less a poem. And all the atmosphere of the record of the last few years would be startling. The European cities are rebuilding, undoing the old | the perfume of flowers and the air is flooded with and creating the new. The American cities are rebuilding; but, instead of undoing the old, are formulating modern plans and systems for unfinished

work. American cities have begun to appreciate the benefits of good streets and sewers, park systems, looking public and semipublic buildings. Public improvement which has been waged for several done-strict fulfillment of the law. years. If the right foresight is used, American atively small cost, as they have the expensive experiences of European municipalities to guide them.

THIRTY MONTHS OF DECEIT.

Should the Republican party succeed in its fraudulent policy concerning tariff revision, the fact would constitute a gigantic travesty upon the practical justice which is at the basis of American life. While politics is replete with minor deceptions, it is true nevertheless that essential honesty is the measure of party existence. At least such has been the case heretofore. The political success which is had at the expense of honesty and justice is short-lived. Fooling all the people once is the limit of such attainment. The inevitable penalty is, or has been. defeat. Bringing the realization of this truth into

with reference to revision, and it is difficult to fore-

see anything but defeat for that party. The people's cognizance of the truth that they have been deceived and cheated outright during the pest thirty months is one of the big political facts of the hour. With abundant opportunity for fulfillment of its radical and emphatic revision promises the Republican party has stood pat upon its infamous Dingley schedules and chosen to risk the people's intolerance. The attitude and the reason are both patent to the nation. A thousand and one incidents have developed both conspicuously. The result is that popular gorge has somewhat risen. That it promises to rise higher and impel the retributive action toward which all political history points is strongly indicated. All the force of Republican oratory to the contrary notwithstanding, the tariff at this moment occupies a larger place in the political

forum than at any time in recent years. The truth

is that the American people want speedy revision. The proposition that they will rise up in their might and compel recognition is supported by large probability. The tariff ought to be revised, looking at the is sue, even from the narrowest protection standpoint. The rank and file of Republicans unite in perceiving and condemning the iniquities of the Dingley schedules, even admitting that the principle underlying them is correct and that they achieve their purpose to some extent. It is as plain to Republicans as to Democrats that numerous of the industrial trusts receive more than strict "protection" from the schedules, and that the result is a direct levying upon the people. It is a glaring fact that this levy-

ing is in many cases so great as to permit foreign invasion by the trusts and the selling of products abroad for less than they are sold here and even at a "lose." In other cases it is perceived that the peo ple pay the cost of the trusts' foreign warfare among themselves. The inequitable operation of the schedules is observed to continue inflicting damage upon the American people long after the "danger" to American industry from foreign competition has ceased in most cases to exist. In other words, the principle of "protection" has long ago done its work the market. Foreign competitors destroyed once are destroyed for all time. And such are the advanof those concerns for whose outside "protection" it Painting, sculpture, music, books, plays and the was originally and ostensibly designed. The use to

> The people's perception of the tariff's crimes gan their campaign of promise. At first there were an outright declaration of the need for revision, foremost among those campaigners who recognized the election of 1902 were admissions of the graves sorted. Indeed, his tariff utterances from time to time since then afford a perfect index to the Rupublican course. Read together, his and other Re publican utterances disclose the successive gradations by which the promise of revision has been a!tered, until now it is no more than a statement that revision will be had provided conditions should ever warrant, but that now no occasion exists therefor, and the "tariff is not an issue." Mr. Roosevelt took a great step in altering the revision promise when he declared in his message that revision was not a remedy. Incidentally, here, the question cannot but occur: Supposing it is not a remedy for the basic evils of the trusts, is it not at any rate an alieviation? Would it not remove some of the palpably

leged monopolies? The Republican policy has been one of gradual trimming. The only remnant of the original promise is a denial coupled with a vague conjecture. With this the party enters the campaign. Later exigencies may cause it to revert to its earlier promises. Its opportunism of two years ago may recur. Leaders who are capable of temporizing with the people as these have done will stop at nothing. But it will be difficult to render the violated promise impressive again. The people are less credulous than they were two years ago and more insistent upon tariff changes.

unnecessary iniquities which levy distressingly upon

the people to create sheer net profits for the privi-

NIGHT AT THE FAIR.

All the beauty of fancy becomes reality at the Fair by night, when from frozen music the rare architectural creation turns to a poem in fire. A drawing of infinite grace in lines of myriad lights, the purple heavens overhead, the Fair is a dream in realization, a picture to madden poets.

Lalla Rookh never gaw stained webs of such beauty as the fabric of light there. Kubla Kahn's stately pleasure dome and sacred river and meas ureless caverns never achieved such fairy lovellness. No feast of Cleopatra in all its Oriental gorgoousness over attained the like. Aladdin's magic lamp could not produce it. Portia's heavens, studded with patines of bright gold, as seen from her luxurious balcony, were as fireflies to suns compared to the illuminated vista of light and sky from the plana. Milton never dreamed anything approaching it in his fairest inspirations; nor Dante, nor any other who transcribed the vision of a mind's

in progress all over the United States and Europe, magic and illusion and poetry are there on these balmy May nights, when the breeze is heavy with sweet sounds.

SHOWS FOR ITSELF.

Several statements in the annual report of the Collector of the Revenue deserves to be remembered to the credit of Mr. Hammer and good government. wide thoroughfares, plazas, boulevards and good- Mention already has been made of a gain in revenue in three years of \$2,488,918.24. Other points exemtaste has been bettered by the campaign for civic plify the method by which good work has been

> The Collector's commissions for three years amounted to \$370,814.32. Out of this sum he takes his salary and pays the expenses of running the office, such as clerk hire and supplies. In the three years he used \$272.644.08 for all purposes, and returned \$98,170.24 to the public revenue. If circumstances were different the public revenue might have received less than \$98,000.

> The increase in collections is explained by the statement that 91.77 per cent of current bills were collected in 1903-4, and that the percentage was large in each of the preceding two years. It is sufficient to call attention to these points in the official records. The statement shows for itself.

When you read that Ernest Terah Hooley 16 landed behind the bars you may suppose that disturbing the peace, for instance, is the charge, since the contemplation of the Republican course pursued | the fellow sounds is if he might be a cousin to that rowdy, Terence Mulvaney. But you are wrongthe gentleman with the Kiplingesque name is in for something much more dignified and polite. He is the hero of a colossal bankruptcy which shook the London financial world, he is now charged with "conspiracy to defraud" a lot of financiers, and he had no trouble at all giving a \$40,000 bond. Mr. Hooley, indeed, is very much of a gentleman,

> Boston declines to receive or entertain the fifty visiting Filipinos. Oh, hospitable Boston! Boston goes in for imperialism and all that sort of thing, but prefers vicarious atonement. Boston believes in annexing foreign peoples and letting somebody else do the entertaining; or in proclaiming emancipation and letting somebody else furnish the provender. All the world admires and loves Boston.

The statement of the Republican City Commit teeman of the Sixth Ward may be taken as authoritative upon the subject of Folk's "chance" in St. Louis. But for the fact that Mr. Owen is a City Committeeman, he says, he would vote for Folk himself. "He can't be beat," he declares. "He will carry St. Louis bands down." We commend Mr. Owen as one of the ablest judges of politics in

The Indian exhibit now covers forty acres; but, of course, if we get crowded for space, we shall know what to do with the Indian. Minimizing the Indian space would be rather characteristic of the Louisiana Purchase exhibition.

After cogitating about the brilliant receptions held in St. Louis, it is reasonable to wonder whether members of the Oriental and European nobility never have headache.

Secretary of War Taft is a victim of society liver. He will now cheerfully resume hardtack.

RECENT COMMENT.

United States Laboratory Instruction.

According to the Mosely Commission Report, the greater number of subdivisions of the preliminary medical scientific subjects necessitates a greater number of well-equipped laboratories and a greater staff of teachers. Upon this topic Doctor Gaskell makes the follow-

"With respect to the first item, the building of laboraories, the activity going on in the States makes one ashamed of one's own country. Everywhere one has the feeling that the whole country is so impressed with he desire for the best educational methods that whenever new buildings are required the money is forthcomng for their erection. Either it is given by a munificent ionor or is left by will, or is obtained from the past dumnt and the general public by the exertions of the President. In the State universities matters may move bit more slowly, but here, too, new buildings arise with considerable rapidity at the demand of the faculty It is impossible to enumerate all the rooms for students and research in the different departments of all the iniversities visited; it is sufficient to say that at Haryard and at University of Pennsylvania it was felt that the laboratories for the preliminary scientific medical subjects were not quite up to date, and in consequence in both places palatial buildings are arising for the eaching of physiology, pathology, etc. The building at Philadelphia, which is nearly completed, will be, I should think, the finest in the world, unless the Harvard building beats it. At Chicago also there is practically unlimited space for buildings, and also an

When the Body Loses Height. London Leader.

"What are the proportions of the ideal human body?" The vexed question has never been answered con

A corollary of it is this: "What are the proportion of the average healthy man or woman as we find them?" Not even to this has a reply been given.

However, we are approaching it. Scientists have made myriads of measurements of the stature of man, and some of them are quoted by Fleet Surgeon Williams in the annual report on the health of the navy, just is To begin with, the boy when born is about half at inch tailer than the girl. This difference is maintained till near the age of 13, when, in this country and

America, the average girl is taller and heavier than the boy. This halting, so to speak, on the part of the male speedily recovered, and he again outruns the female

At the period of full development the man's average height compared with the woman's average is as 1

height till the age of 50 years, when they begin to grow shorter, until at 90 they have lost three inches. The reason for this dwindling is attributed to the sinking of the soft parts between the bones and to the stoop gradually acquired by old people.

Youth, Dress and Economy.

Economy is the first element of success. No young man needs three or four suits of clothes. enough. The only thought a young man needs to spend on his wardrobe is to look out for bargains and get all or his clothes—hats, suits, underwear, shoes, etc.—at the lowest price. Their ridiculous dress more than anything else proves that our boys need someone to keep them in check.

Every young man should watch the clothing market as closely as a successful Wall street broker watches the stock market. Let him be on the lookout for bar-gains, and he is fostering a business trait which

ingurs well for his success.

The boy who trains himself to look out for bargain in wearing apparel will know how to get bargains in stocks if he ever goes into Wall street trading. But the young man who pays four times more than their intrinsic value for colored neckties and polka-dot socks just because he thinks they will look pretty had better keep away from business.

Center and Periphery Chicago Tribune.

The man from Scattle, who was visiting his Bosto

usin, took occasion to contrast the two cities.
"You people here are so slow," he said. "You oug!

to come to our town and get your eyes open. We make more progress in one year than you do in ten."

"That is merely a familiar optical illusion." replied the Boston cousin, with impassive dignity. "The speed with which you seem to move in a forward direction is due to your remote position from the hub.

EILERS-ALTEPETER WEDDING; WEDNESDAY CLUB INSTALLS OFFICERS.

MRS. JOSEPH F. EILERS. Who was until yesterday Miss Verena Altepeter.

A large wedding of yesterday was that a concerning preparations for next week's of Miss Verena Altepeter, daughter of Mrs. Anna Altepeter, to Joseph F. Ellers, nephew of Sheriff Dickmann. The cerenony took place at St. Vincent's Church,

Ninth street and Park avenue, at 9 o'clock, and was witnessed by a large number of guests. The bride were a handsome costume of white crope de Chine and lace, with a

tulle veil and bridal bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley.
Last night a reception to several hundred guests was given at Lafayette avenue and Eighth street, from 7 o'clock until 1l. An elaborate banquet was spread and dancing enjoyed to the music of a stringed orchestra.

EUCHRE PARTY. The Joyeux Douzaine Euchre Club met last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. Engler. Prizes were awarded to

Ark A. Longer, G. Hueltemann, J. Schuermann, Mrs. William Kerls, H. Longenberg and Miss A. Hueltemann. Besides the above. W. Kerls, A. Engler, H. Langenberg, the Misses A. Engler, J. Schuermann and Miss N. Meyer also played. QUERIE CLUB ENTERTAINED. Miss Louise Mattaheia of Flad avenue entertained the Querie Club Tuesday evening with an "egg party." Prizes were offered for the guest who ate the greatest number of eggs in five minutes. Albert

number of eggs in the minutes. About Farreil captured the first prize, with Leo McColel a close second. Phil Mohr sang his latest composition, "How I Envy the President of the Fair," and Miss Margaret Farrell played a few selections on the pi-ano. Those present were: ano. Those pres Misses— Louise Mattobelo, Nellie O'Nell, Margaret Fairell, Hennie Bamberger, Maelae Bamberger, Messleura—

Al. Farrell, Deut. Tice, Jim Treps, Dector Meste, Joe Browndyke, MISS FITZGERALD SURPRISED

Miss Agnes Fitzgerald was surprised b on Tuesday evening at her hor in Grattan street. Games were played R. Becker, L. Pitzgerald, J. Wilkerson, G. Schmeder,

MISS ROWE SURPRISED. Miss Bessie Rowe of Semple avenue was surprised last Saturday evening by het sister. The evening was spent in playing games, music and dancing. At midnight a supper was served. Those present were:

Wallace, R. B. Maury, James Burke, Roy Hawkins Walter O'She Louis Hull, W. Rowe, Chrisham. Walter Jones, George Dauer, Mosa.

WEDNESDAY CLUB MEETING. The Wednesday Club duly and formally terday afternoon. Mrs. Washington E. Fischel, president, and other last year's officers were thus seated in office for a second term. After the installation, reports of bienzial committees were heard

meeting.
The Wednesday Club received instruc-The Wednesday Club received instruc-tions and advice as to procedures for the week of entertainment, this being the first opportunity the club has had for obtaining necessary and preliminary information concerning the expected club visitors. The meeting was entirely a business one, and devoted only to technicalities. A short social session followed.

EUCHRE CLUB ENTERTAINED. The Misses Ahrens, No. 2125 Alice avenue, entertained their euchre club last Among the members of this club are the Misses Irene Ahrens, Mabel Ahrens, Irene Husmann, Edna Kassing, Augusta Kla-sing, Adella Moeller, Mamie Paul, Es-telle Rubenbauer. night. The session was a folly one,

PERSONAL MENTION Mrs. George White Field, New York, arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas, where she will remain during the Club Federation meetings next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Houser's large reception on Tuesday evening. May M. will be held at the St. Louis Woman's

Mr. and Mrs. J. Abbott of San Francisco, Cal., are guests at Hotel Beers. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Tarbell of Newton, Mass., are among the recent arrivals at Hotel Beers.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hammet of Dallas, Tex., are at Hotel Beers.

Doctor C. Waldo Lentz of the dental de-partment of Washington University is spending his vacation with his parents in New Martinsville, W. Va.

Miss Gretchen Lehrkind of Milwaukee Wis., is being entertained by Mrs. J. C. McLuchlin of Goodfellow avenue.

POST-OFFICES SHOW INCREASES. Postal Receipts of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph Gain Steadily. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Washington, May II.—According to a state-ment of the gross postal receipts at fifty of the largest offices in the United States for April, 1964, as compared with the same month last year, the increase in St. Louis amounted to \$33,507 or 13.33 per cent. The receipts in April, 1904, were \$35,600, as against \$555,112. The receipts at Kansus City were \$100,618, an increase of \$19,446, or 19.53 per cent.

Increase of \$10,405, or 10,53 per cent.
At St. Joseph the receipts were \$13,542 an increase of \$2,312, or 14.42 per cent.
Heccipts at the Dallas, Tex., office show an increase of \$4.25 per cent, having been \$25,557 in April, 1974, against \$23,246 last year.

Postmasters' Salaries Change. Washington, May 11.—The following changes were brought about by the twenty-first annual readjustment of Postmanters' salaries now in

Missouri-Sedalia, from 12,700 to 12,800; Sweet Springs, from 11,000 to 11,000; Trunton, from 11,200 to 12,100; Trunton, from 11,200 to 12,100; Trunton, from 11,200 to 11,000; Vandalia, from 11,000 to 11,000; Varrenburg, from 12,000 to 12,000; Vallaville, from 12,000 to 12,000; Vallaville, from 12,000 to 13,000; Marisas, from 13,000 to 12,000; Marisas, 12,000 to 12,000; Marisas, 12,000 to 12,000 to 12,000; Marisas, 12,000 to 12,000; Marisas, 12,000 to 12,000 to

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

FLOWERS I WOULD BRING.

BY AUBREY THOMAS DE VERE.

fairer.

LOWERS I would bring if flowers could make thee

(For loving these would make thee love the bearer)

And loveliest flowers would but conceal the wearer

A rose I marked, and might have plucked; but she

What offerings bring, what treasures lay before thee,

When earth with all her floral train doth woo thee,

And love to thee is naught; from passionate mood

Blushed as she bent, imploring me to spare her,

Alas! and with what gifts shall I pursue thee,

And all old poets and old songs adore thee;

And music, if the Muse were dear to thee;

But sweetest songs forget their melody,

Nor spoil her beauty by such rivalry.

Secured by joy's complacent plenitude!

Disposes of Proceeding Which Has Seen on Docket Since 1879.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Livingstone County Circuit Court

WILL CASE IS SETTLED

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Chillicothe, Mo., May 11.-The famous Menke will case, which has been on the Livingston County Circuit Court docket for twenty-five years, was finally disposed of yesterday afternoon, when Judge Alexander made an order discharging the receiver in partition, S. F. Farrar of Bra-

fun 1879. Heet Tohin of Caldwell County died, possessed of 1,640 acres of land valued at \$40,600. His estate he bequeathed to his wife during her lifetime, with the provise that on her death it was to be equally divided among her heirs and the Catholic Church of Lexington, Mo.

Mrs. Tohin designated Maria T. Menke as her legales. The will was rejected by the Probate Court, and the Catholic Court found it necessary to go to have to get its part of the estate.

The case went through the Circuit Court and to the Supreme Court twice, finally

found it necessary to go to hiw to get its part of the estate.

The case went through the Circuit Court and to the Supreme Court twice, finally resulting in the church being allowed one-fourth of the estate.

By this time it plaintiffs, Father John J. Lilly, now of Kansas City, and others, had paid costs amounting to 4,2%. After the land had been ordered partitioned by the court, Father Lilly and others filed sait against Maria T. Menke, seeking to have the \$4,2% they had paid out in costs refunded to them out of the money in hands of the atterney for Mrs. Menke.

This case went through the Supreme Court twice and the Kansas City Court of Appeals once, and was finally decided in favor of the defendant, causing the clurch to lose money it had paid out in costs.

During the long litigation, several attorneys who have been interested in the case have been obliged to withdraw on account of being elected to the bench.

Among those who have been identified with it are: Judge Jackson I. Smith and Judge E. J. Broaddus of the Kansas City Court of Appeals, Judge Alexander Graves of Lexington and Judge J. M. Davis of

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

Edwin C. Kirk of Cleveland is a Planter W. J. Breed of Cincinnati is at the St. -L. Millet and M. Ziegler of Paris are at the

-J. J. Jordan of Shreveport, La., is a South-ern guest. -H. M. Dachrell of Dublin is a guest at the Southern. -H. O, von Hammerstein of Berlin is a guest at the Planters.

-E. S. Granberry of San Antonio, Tex., to a guest at the Laclede. -P. Heligenthal of Bremen, Germany, is regis-tered at the Lindell. -Julius W. Prince of London was an arrival yesterday at the Planters. -Mr. and Mrs. Will Damon of Elkton, Ky., are registered at the Lindell. -Mr. and Mrs. John Mulholland of New York City are at the Planters. -Charles A. Labenberg and W. H. Parker of Richmond, Va., are Planters guests.

-Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Mays and Mrs. Holden of Hull, England, are Southern guests. -Henry Kahn and Miss Florence Kahn of San Francisco are registered at the St. Nicholas. John C. Shafner and R. H. McClelland of Nasiville. Tenn. are guests at the Southern. —Miss Fels and Miss Rosena Fels of Philadel-phia were arrivals yesterday at the Hotel Jef-ferson.

-Mrs. H. R. Stuckelager, Mrs. R. C. Craw-ford and children and Mrs. J. E. Patterson of McKeesport, Pa., arrived yesterday at the Hotel Jesterson.

At Chicago Hotels.

Chicago, May II.—The St. Louis persons registered at hotels here to-day are as follows: Auditorium—J. C. Ford, R. I. Imss. F. H. Windsor-Clifton-J. S. Parker, D. J. Tuthill and A. C. Waterman. Saratega-J. S. Haywood, J. S. Knight, A. J. A. Lauterman, G. H. Perkins, furphy.

of -F W. E. Jones, J. W. Owen, D.

of -G J. Schnelder.

Pacific-G G. Dugan, O. J. King, W.

W. B. Spending.

F. W. Fitzgerald, W. J. Ryan, C. A.

Palmer House J. S. Carey, J. C. Fisher, J. L. Watson, T. S. Young.

PERCHAL. New York, May II.—Among the arrivals at the hotels here to-day were the follow-ing from Missouri: St. Louis - H. Cooke, Mrs. W. A. Manhattan; E. D. Taylor, Doctor W. E.

Manhattan; E. D. Taylor, Doctor W. E. Fleeter, J. R. Starmer, Jr., J. F. Appell, Holland; F. G. Nicdringhams, A. K. Layties, J. E. Schertz, L. D. Doctor, Waldorf; J. A. Baser, L. A. Campbell, Fifth Avenue; H. J. Iattledale, J. H. Carroll, Hotel Wolcott, Miss E. Wisby, G. Burrkordt, Grand Union; D. E. Arthur, Hoffman; M. S. Good, Herald Souare; C. T. Noland, Criterion; G. H. Lucas, Victoria; J. C. Smart and Mrs. Smart, Scabiling.

Kansas City-B. Blanchard, Fifth Avenuer W. Lyman, Hotel Wolcott; W. A. Mitchell, St. Joseph-E. H. Lewis, Navarre.

Army Orders. REPUBLIC SPECIAL Washington, May 11.-The following officers of the retired list are assigned to duty with State militia organizations:

Lieutenant Colonel James Jackson will report to the Governor of Oregon, Major Benjamin W. Leavell will report to the Governor of Arisona, Captain John Kinzle will report to the Governor of Washington.
Captain Edward J. Timberlaka, Jr., Artillery Chrps, is transferred from the Seventy-second Company and will Join the latter company at Fort Caswell N. C. Sergeant Andraw J. Robinson, Hospital Curps, Fort Mource, Va., will be sent at once to St. Louis for duty with the battailon of Philippine scouts, World's Fair.

Leave for four months is granted Captain Leavell will report to the Governor

scours, World's Fair.

Leave for four months is granted Captain
Edward C. Breeks, Eleventh Cavalry, with perminion to re abroad.

The leave granted Captain Wellter C. Short, Thirteenth Cavalry,

The leave granted Captain William C. Wren,

Constremator, is available william C. Wren,

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO 2 TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS. 2

m The Republic, May 13, 1879: At a meeting of physicians at the aunounced that he had discovered was said to be of vegetable growth. Malcolm Henderson departed for Texas to direct the construction of

h the Wichita Railroad. A reception was given for the Reverend George W. Hughey, the
 new pasior of Trinity Methodist opal Church, Tenth and North

Market streets. Lester Wallack opened his en-gagement at the Olympic Theater in "Ours." In his company were
 George F. Devere, Miss Rosa Rand, M. Hardie, George R. Edison and · Miss Laura Don.

The summer-garden season was opened by Chris Nuns at Uhrig's

The new steamer, De Smet, was Doctor Isniah Forbes was seri-

ously ill with pneumonia. A little daughter of Peter Valdon
 of No. 1865 Randolph street was kicked by a horse and seriously in-

· jured. E. G. Eggling was appointed Gen-eral Superintendent of City Parks.

Hardware Company, on Ninth and St. Charles, was dodicated. sworn in and charged by Judge Loughlin. The foreman was Charles Gage, and the members, James Du-ross, Henry Senter, John J. Ganahl,

Henry Gross, H. H. Green, Thomas A. Rice, C. S. Charlot, David Hutch-tson, Fred E. Zelle, Thomas Lowry